ROME.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE GARIBALDIANS-AN OUTBREAK IN ROME IMMINENT.

BY ATLANTIC TELESISAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PLORENCE, Oct 10-Morning.-There was another battle yesterday between the Garibaldians and the Papal forces. It took place near Montalibieta. It is reported that the invaders were defeated, but no trustworthy account of the result has been received. The men of the Party of Action here assert that an insurrection will soon break out in the City of Rome itself. They say the preparations for this purpose are complete, and the leaders of the movement in Rome are acting in concert with the invaders of Viterbo and elsewhere.

FRANCE.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SAFES.

Paris, Oct. 10.-The competition between the English and American safe manufacturers has resulted in the success of the latter. The jury yesterday declared Silas C. Herring of New-York the winner of the wager which was made with the Chatwoods of England. The cash deposit placed in the hands of the jury by Mr. Herring has been returned to him, and the amount deposited by the Chatwoods has been paid over to a charitable institution, in accordance with the terms of the wager.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN PANIC. LONDON, Oct. 9-Evening.-The excitement about the Fenians in the North of England does not abate. The Government continues its precautions against any outbreak. Another detachment of regular troops are under orders to leave by railway for Cumberland to garrison Carlisle Castle.

Oct. 10-Morning .- Orders have been issued from the Home Office that all armories belonging to the volunteer forces be guarded, and placed in a condition of defence.

PARLIAMENT.

It is generally believed that the Government will call Parliament together on the 19th of November. THE AMERICAN DISHOPS.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred by the Cambridge University upon all the American Bishops now attending the Pan-Anglican Synod. NEWMARKET RACES-SECOND OCTOBER RACE MEETING.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 9-Evening .- The second day of the meeting commenced with the run for the Sweepstakes, which was won by Victoria. In the race for the Oatlands Stakes, Viridis was the winner. The Middle Park Stakes were taken by Greensleeve.

AUSTRIA.

THE CONCORDAT.

VIENNA, Oct. 10 .- The municipal Government of this city have presented a petition to the Emperor praying for a revision of the Concordat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9-Evening .- Advices have been rereived from Falmouth stating that the steamship Circussian, which recently left Bremen for New-York, has put into that port with her machinery disabled. She will go

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, Oct. 9—Evening.—Consels for money, 941; United States 5-20 Bonds, 715; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77%; Eric Railway shares, 422; Atlantic and Great

Western Consolidated bonds, 22. Oct. 16-Noon.-Consols for money,9413-16; United States 6 20 bonds, 72; Illinois Central Railway shares, 771; Erie Rarlway shares, 43j; Atlantic and Great Western Consoli-

dated bonds, 214.

Afternoon.—Consols are stendy at 94 3-16. (Not 94 13-16, us incorrectly printed in some of the evening papers in the noon report.) Five-Twenties are quoted at 72. Illinois Centrals at 772. Eric Railway shares have advanced

à per cent, and are now quoted at 44. RANKFORT, Oct. 9-Evening.-United States 5-20s for

the issue of 1862, 744. Oct. 10-Noon.-United States 5-20s for the issue of 1862,

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—Evening.—Cotton closed irregular The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. The closing quotations are as follows: Middling Uplands, 83 @8 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, Sid. Corn, 44,6 ? quarter for Mixed West-Wheat, 15/3 for White California, and 14/3 for No. 1 Milwankee, P cental. Barley, 5/6 P 60 th for American Oats, 3/8 P 45 fb for American. Peas, 47/6 P 504 fb for Canadian. Beef, 130/ # 304 th for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71/49 200 th for Prime City Mess. Bacon, 44/ P cwt. for Middles. Lard, 55/6 P cwt. for American. Cheese, 52/ P cwt. for Middling American. Rosin, 8,6 P cwt. for Common American, and 12 for Medium. Tallow, 45 | \$\psi\$ ewt. for American, Spirits Turpentine, 27/ P cwt Petroleum, 1/1 # gallon for Spirits, and 1/6 for Standard

Oct. 10-Noon.-Cotton quiet. The estimated sales today are 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands at 83d.; Middling Orleans, 84d. Corp. 44/9. Wheat, 15/3 for White California, and 14/3 for No. 1 Milwankee Red. Barley, 5/6. Oats, 2/8 Peas, 47/6. Beef, 130/. Pork, 71/. Bacon, 44/. Lard, 55/6. Cheese, 52/. Rosin-Common, 8/6; Medium, 12/. Tallow. 45/. Spirits Turpentine, 27/. Petroleum-Spirits, 1/1; Standard White, 1 6.

Afternoon.-The Cotton market continues quiet; quotations are unchanged. Breadstuffs steady at the opening quotations. Provisions irregular; Extra Prime Mess Beef has declined to 125/ per bbl. Pork is steady at 71 per bbl. for Prime City Mess. Bacon is ôd. higher, and is quoted at 44 6 per ewt. for Cumberland Cut Middles S. frits Petroleum have advanced to 1/2 per gallon; Stand-LONDON, Oct. 9-Evening.-No. 12 Dutch Standard

Sugar, 25/6. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6 P imperial quarter. Whale Oil, £38 \$\psi\$ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil, £40 \$\psi\$ tun. Oct. 10-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, Calcutta Linsced, 68 6. Whale Oil, £38. Linseed Oil, £40.

Linseed Cakes £11. ANTWERP, Oct. 19-Noon.-Petroleum 58 francs for Stan-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

From Our Special Correspondent. LONDON, Sept. 27, 1807. Lambeth Palace is a heterogeneous mass of buildings which seem to have been erected at different times. It is situated on the river Thames, a little 1 c'ow the Houses of Parliament, on the opposite side of the river. There are several towers in different parts of it, and the portion which faces the river is of very ancient origin. It is approached through a large court-yard, the entrance to which is close to Lambeth Church. I can aver, though, that Lambeth Palace is a very comfortable place inside, and, excepting Windsor Castle, I very much doubt whether that province about the special distinction of the paper now in formula and commodious banqueting hall could be found in all England. The Bishops began to congregate about 10 clocks. One of the first on hand was our venerable friend from Vermout with his iron-ray locks. His features have been toned down by time. He has a good-humored counternance, and to have the thing to be a humane man? After Bishop Supplies, the first backets of the supplies and the supplies an a more spacious and elegant drawing-room or com-

who is the hardest working Bishop in England, looked as if hard work agreed with him, for he is getting very rotund and monk-like; and Bishop of Rochester looked thoughtful and humble as became

Rochester looked thoughtful and humble as became the junior Bishop of the Bench when in company with his more experienced brethren.

The Bishops, "robed" in the grand drawing-room, and I had the honor to see between 70 and 80 "Priests and Princes of the Anglican Church" casting off the habiliments which pertain to the outer world, and arraying themselves in the "satin and lawn" which became the men who are the direct successors of Peter and Paul.

The toilet completed. His Grace the Archbishop of

Peter and Paul.

The toilet completed, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, headed the procession which was to proceed to the private Chapel for the opening religious services. Dr. Longley, the Archbishop, was born in 1794, was once master of Harrow School, afterward Bishop of Ripon, then Bishop of Durham, (and recipient of the celebrated letter of Earl Russell on Papal aggression); in 1860 he became Archbishop of York, and in 1862 was made Metropolitan and Primate of all England. Next to the Prince of Wales he is the first man in England in rank, taking precedence of Princes of the blood Royal.

first man in England in rank, taking precedence of Princes of the blood Royal.

Next in the procession were the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin. The latter is Dr. Trench who was formerly Dean of Westminster, and a man of some note. After these came the Presiding Bishop of the United States (Bishop Hopkins) and the Metropolitan of Canada (the Bishop of Montreal). Then the Bishops of London, Winchester, Salisbury, and Oxford, and then all the rest with reference to rank or seniority. The Bishops of Rhode Island and Iowa walked together, and were the tallest and most stalwart men in the procession.

Arrived at the Chapel, which is quite a bijon Church, having its aisles, and naves, and painted windows.

Arrived at the Chanel, which is quite a bijon Church, having its aisles, and naves, and painted windows, and arches; and was, I believe, built by Boniface, the three Archbishops and the Metropolitans went within the altar rails. The Archbishop of Canterbury, as the head of the Anglican Priesthood, took his seat in the chair at the north side of the altar. On his right were the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Montreal, and the Bishop of New-Zealand; and on his left, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Vernent, and the Bishop of Moray and Ross, the Scotch Metropolitan. Proceedings commenced with the Communion service by the Lord of Canterbury reading the Collect and Commandments, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Epistle, and the Archbishop of Armagh the Gospel.

Dublin, the Epistle, and the Archbishop of Armagh the Gospel.

This done, the Bishop of Illinois, who was the only bishop present wearing the black gown, ascended the pulpit. The congregation he looked down upon was certainly the most remarkable and the most notable that has been assembled in our generation outside the pale of the Church of Rome. More than 30 of them were spiritual peers of the United Kingdom. They have charge of dioceses comprising a very large proportion of Christendom and the whole of Protestant Christendom, and were all more or less distinguished for their piety and scholarly attainments. The Bishop of Illinois, who has a fine voice, must have been distinctly heard by every father of the church present, however deaf he may have become by age. His manner was pleasing and his English perfect, although a foreigner.

The text was taken from the words of Paul, in which he besought the Corinthians (I think to "Fill up the measure of Christ's sufferings, for his body's sake, which is the Church."

which he besonght the Corinthians (I think to up the measure of Christ's sufferings, for his body's sake, which is the Church."

The Bishop said that, by the couriesy of His Grace of Canterbury, the duty of preaching before the Synod had been departed to the American Bishop, and by the friendship of the Presiding Bishop he had been selected for the honorable and responsible position. He felt it, he said, to be the most tryifg position of Father to Fathers, at whose feet he should be sitting as a child. He had, however, prayed that he might glory in his infirmity, and that thus the power of Christ might be manifested in him. Referring to the place and cause of meeting, he said they were assembled in halls in which the Fathers of the Church, or six centuries, from Boniface onward, had resided. He and they had met to try to perfect the unity of the Anglican Church. Some of them had come from across the great Atlantic; they were the weaker branch, and had come hoping to gain strength from combined wisdom. He felt that the prayers of the departed spirits of their great predecessors would be with them.

The Bishop dwelt at length upon the responsible nature of their duties as Fathers of the Church to assist in "Filling up the measure of Christ's sufferings, for his sheep would successfully seal the visible unity of the Anglo-Cathohe Church.

After the sermon the Bishops and responsible of the Anglo-Cathohe Church.

After the sermon the Bishops and responsible of the sacrament at the hands of the Archbishop, and, an offertory having been made for the poor, the processor of the sacrament at the hands of the Archbishop, and, an offertory having been made for the poor, the processor of the sacrament of the poor, the processor of the sacrament of the sacrament of the poor, the processor of the sacrament of the sacrament of the poor, the processor of the sacrament of the sacrament of the poor, the processor of the sacrament of the sacrament of the poor, the processor of the sacrament of the sacrament of the sacrament of th

departed spirits of their great predecessors would be with them.

The Bishop dwelt at length upon the responsible nature of their daties as Fathers of the Church to assist in "Filling up the measure of Christ's sufferings," etc., and expressed an earnest hope that crethey separated they would successfully seal the visible unity of the Anglo-Cathohe Church.

After the sermon the Bishops all received the sacrament at the hands of the Archbishop, and, an offertory having been made for the poor, the procession left the church in the same order in which it entered.

The bread used at the Communion service was made of flour grown in the neighborhood of Jeru-salem, and the wine was made of grapes grown in the

same vicinity.

After disrobing, the Bishops partook of lunch. After disrobing, the Bishops partook of lines, which was served in the long gallery, and then assembled in the magnificent Banqueting Hall to proceed with their discussions. The Hall is hung with fine paintings, many of them celebrated works of art, of the Archbishops of Canterbury from the earliest times. Land, Juxon, Tenison, and the rest, all looked down at the assembled ecclesiastical Anglican wisdom of the year 1867.

THE WEST INDIES. HAVANA.

QUIET TIMES ON THE ISLAND-ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FROM NEW-YORK-THE YELLOW FEVER ON THE TORTUGAS-ENGGRANTS AT TRINIDAD-THE SUGAR CROP-THE EQUINOC

The mind of the public has commenced to settle down since it is known that the rebellion in Spain is quelled. The steamer which arrived here from New-York a few days ago, on her way to New-Orleans, reports the health at Key West to be in very good condition, while on the Toringas the yellow fever is raging at an alarming

several thousand emigrants from Culcutta during the

several thousand emigrants from Culcutta during the month of August, a fact which that place has very little occasion to congratulate itself about, for those "emigrants" will soon sink below the level of the late American slaves, and their employers will know how to keep them in debt and bondage as long as they can make, capital out of the work of their wretched victims.

The reports about the sugar crop from that Island are not of a very encouraging nature, the care having suffered from the effects of a drought for the last few months; still the prospects are favorable for the next season in consequence of an abundance of rain having fallen there recently. The equinoctial storms have commenced to make their appearance, and will to a certain extent affect the shipping and mercantile interest, inasmuch as the trade is limited to and dependent on the arrival of steamboats or large-size vessels.

SANTO DOMINGO.

THE NATIONAL PAPER CURRENCY-CONSTRUC-TION OF ROADS-EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN-ERS IN THE MINES-EXPLORATION OF THE RIVER YUNA, AND DISCOVERY OF COAL-FESTIVAL OF THE RESTORATION.

By a late arrival at this port, advices direct om Santo Domingo City have been received here to the

The Bank established by the Government was in full operation. Notes to the amount of \$150,000 had been issued peration. Notes to the amount of \$100,000 had been issued y the bank. One-half the Custem-House dues on imports ind exports are to be paid in this currency. The value of he notes, as compared with the national paper money reviously in circulation is as one to five—that is, one of he present notes is equal to five of the others of the arms denomination. The amount issued is, he wever, far clow the requirements of the country, whose trade, it is stimated, demand currency of at least \$500,000. The revince of Cibao, during the robacco creps, absorbs a irculation of \$100,000, and during the rest of the year hat province alone needs the whole of the paper now in green at province alone needs the whole of the paper now in green at province alone needs the whole of the paper now in

nat province mone useds the whole or her paper have replaced in the country.

President Cabral had assued a decree, in conformity

sition should be deemed necessary by the party interested. The Secretary replies that the present decree prohibiting appeal to foreign governments must be maintained in its integrity, imasmuch as it is a necessary provision against the Dominican Government being frequently involved in difficulty arising out of dispated international claims. He adds that the American companies now being established in the country have in their contracts with the Government generally accepted the terms of the decree.

A report had been published by the Government of the exploration of the River Yuna, which had been made by Mr. Arthur Pennel. The report shows that this river, which runs through one of the richest districts of the island, might, without much difficulty, be made navigable for vessels of large tunnage to a considerable distance inland—at least 45 miles. At three different spots near the river, superficial indications of coal were discovered by Mr. Pennel, but the owners of the land opposed any further examination.

The fifth anniversary of the restoration of the Republic after the evacuation of the country by the Spaniards had been celebrated with great rejoicings and enthusiasm in all parts of the Republic. At Santo Domingo City there was a grand military parade, and a Te Deum at the Cathedral, which was attended by the soldiers and all the Government officials. Salutes were fired during the day, and parties and balls in the evening closed the festivities.

From a statement published by the Department of Finance it appears that the imports and experts passing through the Custom-House at Puerto Plata for the six months ending on the 30th of June last reached 4,177 tuns—the former valued at \$923,764, and the latter at \$251,688.

The Government have sent an order for Mr. J. M. Machias of New-York to purchase 200,000 stand of arms for the use of the Republic. The principal weapon of the Dominican soldiers in fighting the Spaniards during the Inte Spanish intervention was the machete.

As another sign of progress in the

res of Spanish rule.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TENNESSEE. INAUGURATION OF GOV. BROWNLOW. NASHVILLE, Oct. 10 .- Gov. Brownlow was naugurated this morning. He appeared in the House of Representatives and took the oath of office. The Inau, gural address was read by his private Sceretary. In it he expresses gratitude for the honor of a second election by a larger vote than ever was given any Governor, but by a larger vote than ever was given any regards it as a triumph of the principles represented in his nonmation rather than a personal victory. He paid a high compliment to the Republican party, the only organization controlled by men up with the advanced ideas of the times, and guarding with a zerious eye the preservation of the Union. TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE-GOV. BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE.

From Our Special Correspondent. NASHVII.LE, Oct. 6, 1867. The second Legislature of Tennessee, elected under the restored Government and amended Constitution, will be organized at the Capitol to-morrow morning. The members are nearly all in the city, and, in personal appearance, present a marked contrast to the members the halls of legislation. They were dressed in army clothes, or in homespun, were tanned and scarred by four

disturbance.

After recommending aid to the State universities, the Governor says: Common schools and universities of the Bighest grade go load include. One cannot flourish in a State without the other. The universities fourish in a State without the other. The universities furnish teachers for the common schools, and common schools prepare our young men for entrance to the higher walks of carning in the universities. Such is the relation between the two in the States where chication has become universal. Our party justly claims to be a party of progress, and to be based on knowledge and education. Let us show the werid that in this State we are alive to the new era, and that we are equal to our pretensions.

In all parts of the country the friends of law and order are realizing the giant strides King. Alcohol has made within the five years covering the Rebellion, and the consequent demoralization, directly attributable to the naming increase of intemperance, is now attracting the attention of the best members of society, and of the most profound statesmen of the country. Good men and patriots can but had every movement against this monster vice of the age as a pleasing augury of the times, and they must heartily approve every enterprise, and every and they must heartily approve every enterprise, and every act of legislation, designed to break the back of this monster whose victims multiply with such frightful rapidity, and whose power increases daily and nightly. Intemperance did its work in the army, and new that peace has been declared, it is transferring its baneful influence to the walks of civil life, demonalizing the young and rising generation, and sending to premature graves many of our best and most useful citizens. Throughout the length and breadth of Tennessee, distilleries, and wholesale and retail liquor dealers are multiplying with rightful rapidity, and the increasing evils arrising therefrom call upon the friends of humanity and religion to descend the public mind in opposition to this vice, an

every vestige of propriety, peace, good order, and liberty from the State, and bring down upon us Sodom's guilt and Sodom's doom.

Our colored fellow-citizens have shown a greater aptitude for learning and the acquisition of knowledge than was expected, and by this good conduct and steadfast loyalty have rapidly won upon fine good opinions and respect of the loyal portions of the white race; while their Rebel opinemits, under the encouragement afforded by the pro-Rebel policy of the President, have shown less disposition to return to true loyalty than was fondly expected. The exercise of the elective franchise by the colored race in this State has shown them to be capable of exercising that right, and of selecting candidates to represent them. Some legislation is necessary to protect the colored race in their rights as renters and laborers. In many instances they have been turned out of employment, and otherwise proscribed—not to say defrauded—for opinion's sake. The adous 10th section (which prohibits colored men from holding office and sitting on juries) is now a part of the Constitution, and it is for you to say whether it shall remain in force, or be obliterated by amending the Constitution in the only regular way.

The State Militin, which has been represented by a venal press and by designing politicians as swarming in every highway like the locusts of Egypt, and everywhere overawing the quiet people, and committing numerous acts of violence, numbered, all told, 1,700 men, half of whom were mustered into service but a few weeks before the election. This force, represented by the enemies of the State Government to have cost millions of money, has only cost the State a little more than one-tenth of \$1,000,000.

The Message recommends important changes in the

candidate, the other candidates—Maynard, Stokes, and Coeper—will be able to make little show of strength.

VIRGINIA.

A RAILROAD ELECTION FORBIDDEN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

elegram was received at The Whig office to night: Lynchburg, Oct. 10.—The stockholders of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, now in session in this city, were served with an order to-day from the War Department at Washington forbidding any change in the Presidency of the Company till all Government claims are satisfied, the claims being for running stock and materials sold to the Company on credit by the Government at the close of the war, and amounting to a considerable sum. The stockholders have appointed a Committee to confer with Gen. Wilcox, the commandant of the post, may proceed with their business. The excitement is intense, and the suspicion naturally exists that the order was procured by some persons anxious to defeat the consolidation policy, which would have had its consummation in the election of Gen. Mahone to the Presidency of the Company, but all parties here denounce the order and disclaim any responsibility for it, or knowledge thereof. It is thought the matter will be arranged

THE ELECTION NEWS IN RICHMOND-THE TRIAL OF DAVIS. RICHMOND, Oct. 10 .- Outside of the Republican party, the election news has been received here with

general pleasure, and the boards have been crowded all day. The colored people seem to be particularly dism yed at the fate of the Amendment in Ohlo.

The Government is making arrangaments to have the Davis trial, evidence, and arguments reported by stenographers for preservation in book form.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday says:

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday says:

It is now certain that unless the Government changes its already indicated policy before the meeting of the Court, that it will not interfere either to postpone or dismusthe case, and hence will throw the onus upon the United States District-Attorney of either enfering a notle presequit or proceeding with the trial. It is not, however, within the range of probability that Mr. Chandler, whatever may be his private views, will assume the grave responsibility which he would incur if he undertook to discharge Mr. Davis without even the form of a trial. According to the doctrine which has always prevailed, the power of the District-Attorney, however, in such matters is paramount. At least it was so anterior to the war, but military or some other necessity may, for all we know, have measurably modified and restricted his prerogative in this respect. The counsel for the defense also express the most decided and unqualified willinguess on the part of themselves and their distinguished client to have no delay whatever of the trial.

As the indictment against Mr. Davis was found upon the evidence of only three witnesses—to wit, Judge Scarborough. Capt. Hardy Headren, and the Hon. John Goode—it will not be deemed necessary by the prosecution to examine any large number of witnesses in order to precure the facts necessary to establish the alleged charges of high treason, &c. The defense, in fact, will admit that he waged war against the United States Government, and was the Chief Executive of a Government composed of States which chained to have seceed from the United States Bots he haired to have seceed from the United States belief haired to have seceed from the United States Bots field the lament to have not questions of pure law instead of fact. The counsel for the occurse, will entit a protracted argument, and this, of course, will entit a protracted argument, and this, of course, will entit a protracted argument, and this, of course, will entit a protracted argument, and this, of

LOUISIANA.

THE ELECTION-A GRAND JURY OF BLACES AND WHITES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9 .- The majority of the registered votes polled so far is 8,634, with 21 more Parishes to hear from, and the majority for the Convention is estimated by The Republican in those parishes to be over 4,000.

Recorder Ahern of the First District Court, died to-day.
His seat is filled by the negro Assistant Recorder until an appointment or election. A Grand-Jury of half whites and blacks met to-day, and were dismissed until Monday.

and blacks met to-day, and were dismissed until Monday.

ELECTION RIOT AT JEFFERSON CITY.

The New-Orleans Advocate of the 5th inst. gives the following particulars of an election riot upon the preceding day:

"At 3:45 yesterday afternoon, just as the polls were about to close at the First District Precinct of Jefferson City, a bloody affair occurred. Seven hundred and sixty-nive registered men had voted, only thirty of whom were white when the disturbance commenced, caused by a wiste ruffian named Henry Rolland—known as "Harry Holland"—a fireman and former solder in the Confederate army. Rolland, after presenting himself at the polls and showing that he was registered, insultingly scratched out a tlock bearing Republican names, re-wrote and delaw, and been at the most a government in face. The recognition, by joint resolution of Congross papered the 24th of July, 1888, operated, by telation to give that the 24th of July, 1888, operated, by telation to give that the 24th of July, 1888, operated, by telation to give that the 24th of July, 1888, operated, by telation to give the most efficitive action in its behalf was ind decision by the people at the election in August as an experiment—you find it an establishment. They adopted measures to set it in motion; your moreouses will look to a wise and benefit and the telephone to Pederal relations, the message pays a high compliment to Congress, to secretary stanton, and to Gen. George H. Themas, Department Commander, for prompt and in keeping the peace and executing the law in localities where the war, after subsiding, had left elements of disturbance.

After recommending aid to the State universities, the Governor says: Common schools prepare our young men for entrance to the higher waits of learning in the universities. Such is the relation between the two in the States where education has become universal. Our party justly claims to be a party of progress, and to be based on knowledge and education. Let us show the world that in this State we are alive to the new era, and that we are equal to our pretensions.

In all parts of the country the friends of law and every act of legislation, directly stributiable to the maintain the plant strides King. Alcohol has made very act of legislation, directly stributiable to the maintain the plant strides. King Alcohol has made very not be more than the friends of law and other bears and the producers of the more and the producers of legislation, designed to break the back of this monster whose vectors maintain the man and every act of legislation, designed to break the back of this monster whose vectors made and the construction of the best members of society, and of the more man and every act of legislation, designed to break the back of this monster whose vector

NORTH [CAROLINA.

THE ELECTION NEWS.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 10—The people generally looked for a Republican defeat in Pennsylvania but were surprised at the result in Ohio.

NOVA SCOTIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. OTTAWA, Oct. 10.-The members of the Local Government of Nova Scotia have tendered their resigna tions to Sir F. Williams. He declines to receive them, as his appointment is only provisional, and he leaves for England on the 21th. Gen. Doyle will then be sworn in, and the new Local Cabinet organized. Col. Walter Miller, M. P., of England, to here, examining the working of Canadian institutions. He will make a tour of the United States before returning to England. Lord Monek and family arrived yesterday.

CANADA.

FIRST MEETING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ON-TARIO.

Tononto, Canada, Oct. 10.—The first meeting of the Government of Ontario was held in Rossin yesterday. All the members were present. It is under-stood that nothing of special interest was before the AN ESCAPED CONVICT ARRESTED.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT ARRESTED.

KINGSTON, Canada, Oct. 10.—An escaped convict from Clinton, (N. Y.) Prison, named Magee, who was arrested here some days ago, was to-day handed over to the officers from that prison. He made strong resistance while being placed on board the steamer. Two members of the Kingston police accompanied the American officials, to assist in securing the safety of the prisoner.

FENIAN ARMS ARRIVING AT THE BORDER.
FENIAN ARMS ARRIVING AT THE BORDER.
TORONTO, Oct. 10.—The Globe's correspondent
says it is reported that several car loads of arms have
been discharged at Potsdam or Malone, for the use of the
Fenlans, and conveyed into the country bordering on the
St. Lawrence River and secreted, to be ready when required by the Brotherhood. The report cannot be traced
to a reliable source, but is believed by the people at Prescott and other points on the river. THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 10.—The Medical Convention met yesterday, delegates from all parts of the Dominion attending. Resolutions for forming a Canadian Medical Association, and for the advancement of medical selence were unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper, C. B., was elected President of the Association. About 300 delegates were present.

A MURDER BY BURGLARS. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 10,-Daniel Hertzler,

a wealthy citizen of Springfield, Ohio, was murdered this morning by burglars, who entered his house for the pur-pose of robbery. The murderers escaped, taking off Mr. hortzler's house and house for the pur-

WASHINGTON.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY OF COUNTEREST SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES-THE PROPOSED SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT INDEFINITELY POST-PONED-THE ELECTION NEWS-NO IMME-RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.-The following special DIATE CHANGE IN THE CABINET PROBABLE.

T TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867. During the past two or three days au excitement as prevailed among various officials of the Treasury Department, although quiet none the less intense, on account of the discovery of the greatest and most successful counterfeit that has yet been gotten out and circulated in this country. It was a matter in which each and every man and woman in the Treasury Department was directly interested, from the fact that some one or other was supposed to be committing great frauds upon the Government, and that some one was supposed to be an employé, either high or low, of the Department. The suspicion was that \$1,000 7.30s of the June series of 1865, were being stolen from the Department, or that duplicate notes were made there and carried off, and then sent out into the commer cial world, finding their way back in regular business course to the Treasury Department. This state of affairs had given the officials much uneasiness, and Solicitor Jordan of the Treasury was called upon to place the matter in the hands of the Detective Corps in Mr. Jordan's Bureau. In the mean time the Treasury Department was daily receiving \$1,000 7.30 bonds from various sub-treasuries and banking-houses, either for redemption or conversion, and, strange to say, these bonds were continually duplicated, that is, there would be two bonds, say of Class B, No. 16,000, or Class A, No. 22,000, or other duplicated numbers. These duplicated bonds were examined and scrutinized most thoroughly, and yet they were continually passed over, and even S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau, felt very confident that the bonds came from his department by some means or other Yesterday the matter culminated. The detectives were supplied with a list of the various New-York bankers and brokers who had passed these bonds through the New-York Sub-Treasury, said bonds having been duly received at the department here and canceled in the Loan branch. The detective soon discovered that the date of the first duplicate bond received by any banker was on the 21st day of September. He also discovered that all of these bonds, were class A or class B, and that there were none of class C or D. This shrewd Chief of Detectives then reported to solicitor Jordan that the suspicions against any employé of the Department were unfounded, and in his opinion the bonds were counterfeits. Mr. Clark was notified of this opinion, and this, together with a report from Messrs, Melroy and Andrews of the Loan branch, that they were also of the opinion that the bonds were counterfeit, from defects discovered by them, led to another thorough and searching investigation. In the consultation of the officials, the detective insisted that, as there was no Class C or D bonds, the plates did not come from the printing Bureau, nor did the bonds themselves. He also showed defects in the bonds sufficient in his opinion to declare them counterfeit. Messrs. Andrews and Melroy discovered the difference in the seal, and also defects in the general appearance. Mr. Clark then again called into requisition the services of the chief engraver of the Printing Bureau, the acknowledged king of experts in the discovery of counter-

engraver of the Printing Bureau, the acknowledged king of experts in the discovery of counterfeits. The combined opinions of the gentlemen named determined the matter, and the bonds were declared counterfeit. The detailed description of the defects and points to be noticed between the counterfeit and genuine bonds may be of great advantage to the bankers and brokers, but to the inexperienced eye no difference whatever could be made out, the counterfeit is so similar to the genuine. The many defects enumerated by the experts sound large but look small indeed. It is pronounced by the officials the best counterfeit eyer gotten up, and the proof of this assertion is that since the 21st of last mouth the bankers, brokers. Sub-Treasuries, and the Treasury have received them as genuine, and not until the duplicates commenced as genuine as gen as genuine, and not until the duplicates commenced in was the matter brought to light. These bonds are declared a superior counterfeit to the \$500 greenbacks that were engraved by Uhlric, the plates of which are now in the Detective Department at the Treasury, while Uhlric is in prison. There has been over \$60,000 of these bonds sent to the Treasury Department, for redemption, by such banking-houses in New-York as Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Vermilye & Co., Fisk & Hatch, and others. Vermilye & Co. are the heaviest losers so far as reported. All these bonds are destroyed and the bankers sending them in are not credited with them, so that the Government loses nothing, while the bankers and brokers will suffer if they cannot 'go back" on the parties from whom they purchased the counterfeit bonds. This morning the Hon, F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, made a thorough inspection of the bonds, and pronounced them counterfeit. The letter F. of Gen. Spinner's signature is very imperfeet, and was soon detected by him in his inspection of the bonds. Henry D. Cooke, esq., the resident partner in this city of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., announced that the Philadelphia and Washington houses of their firm have not received any of the bonds, while those received by their New-York house are from responsible parties, and that their loss will be comparatively small.

The proposed serenade to the President to-night did not take place, for the reason that Mr. Johnson requested that it be postponed. This he did at the suggestion of several of his more prudent friends, who feared to have him make a speech, and "spoil," as they termed it, "their already magnificent victories." It was late in the afternoon before a postponement was announced, and many not hearing of it repaired to the vicinity of the White House tonight in anticipation of a speech from its occupant. The colored Masons were holding a celebration to night over the organization of their order, and were parading the streets with a band of music. The music made people think that the Johnson serenade was surely coming off, and crowds gathered near the Executive mansion, where they waited several hours, but were not gratified with a speech.

People here are still in doubt as to the results in Pennsylvania and Ohio. A dispatch was received late to-night from The Cincinnati Gazette office, stating that returns from all counties in the State had otherer in the evening. been received, which give Hayes (Rep.) for Governor 2,640 majority, with the Senate Democratic and the House probably Republican. A late dispatch from Columbus, from a member of the Democratic State Committee, concedes Hayes's election by about 1,000 majority, and claims both branches of the Legisla-

ture for the Democracy. It is stated by the President's friends that the overtures made by him to the New-York Democracy have not been accepted, and until he hears from them no Cabinet changes are likely to be made. It is evident from their talk that the New-York Democracy are endeavoring to prevent any changes until after the State election in November.

Secretary McCuiloch and Commissioner Rollins are entertaining a proposition to abolish the Metropolitan Board of Revenue in New-York. The case of Callicot and that of Messmore are said to be unfavorable to the longer existence of the Board.

Gen. Schofield had an interview with the President to-day upon the condition of affairs in the First Military District. Secretaries Browning, Stauberry, and Wells were present. Gen. Sherman also had an interview with the President, and it is expected that he will leave here shortly for New-York, and hence go to Missouri. The quarterly report of the National Banks are

being received promptly at the office of the Controller

of the Currency. About one-half of these reports-

800-showing the condition of the banks on the moru-

PRICE FOUR CENTS. reserves of the banks are generally fully up to the requirements of the law, and their statements now are being printed in full to accompany the annual

report of the Controller to Congress in November. In conversation to-day, Secretary McCulloch expressed the opinion that Mr. Pendleton's plan for paying the Five-Twenties in greenbacks was substantially repudiation, and that it would not be

adopted. It appears to be quite probable now that Gen. McClernand of Illinois may succeed Gen. Grant in the War Department.

The postal treaty between the United States and Belgium has finally been ratified, and hereafter mails for the latter country will be transmitted in a separate pouch by every steamer.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day: R. H. Sommerwell, Receiver of the Land Office at Tallahassee, Fla.; Jno. J. Godfrey, Collector of Customs for the District of St. Mary's,

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, and Congress men Morehead and Spaulding are here.

CUSTOM HOUSE FEES. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- In reply to a letter from Special Agent of the Treasury, J. I., Kinsella of Chicago, Ill., making inquiries concerning the fees to be collected in certain cases on the northern, north-eastern, and north-western frontiers of the United States, under the Act of March 3, 1865, Secretary McCulloch replies:

First: That when a vessel enters light from the same or another district, she may a fee of 25 cents for an official certificate to the dasker's onto making report under the left paragraph of the Act.

Second: That when a vessel enters with cargo from a port or place in the same district, she pays a fee of 25 cents for a permit to stand or deliver goods under the 18th paragraph of the Act.

Taird: That when a vessel clears with or without cargo for a pert or place in the same district, she pays a fee of 25 cents for a clearance and Collector's certificate under the 16th paragraph of the Act.

Fourth: That when a vessel clears light to another district she pays the same fee that she would if laden, under the 7th paragraph of the act.

Fighth: That vessels trading on Lake Michigan exclusively, laden exclusively with American products, pay the same fees on entry and clearance as on other vessels.

Sight: That Collectors are authorized to charge a fee of 25 cents for certifying triplicate manifests of goods transported, in head, from Eastern to Western ports, or vice versa Grouph Canada. cago, Ill., making inquiries concerning the fees to be col-

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES PRESENTED AT THE

COUNTERFEIT OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Washington, Oct. 10.-Considerable excitenent has prevailed in the Treasury Department for several days past on account of the discovery of the counter-feiting of United States bonds. Seventy thousand dollars in well-executed counterfeit 7.30 bonds of the second series, due June, 1868, of the \$1,000 denomination, had been presented at the Treasury Department for redemption. All of them were either of the A or B series, ranging within the following-named thousands, viz.: 68,000 140,000, 160,000, and 180,000. The result of the examination as ordered by the Solicitor of the Treasury is:

as ordered by the Solicitor of the Treasury is:

First: The seal is slightly larger than the genuine; the red ink with which it is stamped is a shade lighter, and the points projecting from the seal are blurred and a little longer than the genuine.

Second: The imprint at the bottom of the face of the bond is set different in the margin, there being more space given it than in the genuine.

Third: The borders of the coupons, which are attached to the counterfeit bonds are larger, while the red figures are finer than in the genuine.

to the counterfeit bonds are larged, while the fact are finer than in the genuine.

Fourth: The borders of the ornamental lathe work are blurred and somewhat indifferently execute.

Fifth: The figures denoting the bond are slightly uneven, while the blue ink in which they are printed is a duller blue and lacks the metallic glossy appearance of the genuine.

such: There is, to the experts, a difference in the vignette—the female figure on the face of the bond—the lines are not so well shaded, nor is the black ink so well distributed.

The counterfeit is regarded as one of the most dangerous that has yet been executed. It is declared to be superior to the counterfeit 800 greenbacks which were engraved by Uhirie, the plates of which Col. Wood has now in the Detective Department at the Treasury, while Uhirio is in prison.

of New York, while its also thought that the connecticits have found their way to the large Western cities.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Immediately upon the receipt of the information in this city. Assistant -Treasurer VanDyke notified all the banks and the principal brokers, and every effort was promptly made to trace the fictitions scrip. Government detective officers here, joined by one from Washington, and aided by others of specially local fame and knowledge, tried every chance they keenly could to get upon the scent, but, up to the latest ascertained mement, without avail. It is said that they have but few of the stenderest threads of evidence to lay holf of. Those of the counterfeits that came to the light in Washington appear to have traveled from the West, and it is supposed that the endeavors made in this city to discover their origin have been simultaneously set afoot in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis. The counterfeits are so good as to be beyond the reach not only of transient suspicion, but even of minute and careful inspection. They are the nearest approach to a fac-simile of the original that can possibly be imagined. The dangers to be guarded against in connection with the paper are so great and so subtle that it would be well for any to whom it is offered to consult an expert before accepting it at all. By doing this, not only will individual safety be seemed, but the efforts of the Government to detect the extent and direction of the fraud will be materially added. There is no means now apparent of even guessing how much of the stuff is in circulation. Dealers in this city find themselves victimized to a surprising extent, and there can be no doubt that brokers in other cities have suffered proportionately. Seven Thirties fell in Wall-st, yesterday, and transactions in the beautiful green representatives, read or sham, of \$1,000, were very few, and conducted with extreme eaution. The issues are all dated between the 21st September and 4th October of this year. Many of them are of wh THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.
Immediately upon the receipt of the inf

THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark Chara Bell arrived from Plover Bay, bringing a portion of the employes of the Company. The Nightingale sailed the same day, Sept. 16, and is momentarily expected with the remainder.

The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of \$150 per foot for September.

The shipments of wheat during the month of September were 660,258 sachs, valued at \$1,264,386. Flour is firm, and in good demand at \$7,487,25. Wheat holders firmer; sales at \$2,254,52,30. Legal tenders, 703.

GENS. SHERIDAN AND SICKLES IN ALEANY. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10,-The ovation to Gens. Sheridan and Sickles took place to-day. The 16th and 25th Regiments, and the Burgess Corps turned out with 25th Regiments, and the Burgess Corps furned out with full ranks, and a parade was made through several of the principal-streets. Gen. Sheridan rode in a carriage with Gov. Fenton, and Gen. Siekles with ex-Senator Harris. Along the route many dwellings, stores, and offices were decorated with flags, banners, and mottoes of "Welcome to the Hero Sheridan." Last night Gen. Sheridan was the guest of the Van Rensselaer Manor House, and Gen. Siekles was the guest of the Gubernatorial mansion. To day, both receive calls at the Capitol, after which they will dine with the Governor, and accompany him to the "theater in the evening."

A STATE PRISON ROBBED BY BURGLARS. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10 .- The State prison Weathersfield was entered by burglars last night, and at Weathersfield was entered by burgiars last hight, and \$200 worth of silver ware stolen from a show case in the burnishing shop, where the articles were exposed for sale to visitors. The rogues gained access to the prison yard by breaking through a small gate in the rear. Taking a wheelbarrow from one of the shops they rolled off the booty and then returned the wheelbarrow. The stolen articles belonged to Hall, Elton & Co., contractors for the labor of the convicts in the burnishing shops.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. Boston, Mass., Oct. 20 .- J. B. Eaton, roadmaster on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, was killed this morning by slipping from the platform on to the track.

Benjamin Beaman, freight conductor on the Newport Raitroad, was killed last might by being struck by a bridge while on top of the cars.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Oct. 10.—A fatal accident occars, when you proceeding in the almost in-

Danielsonville, Conn., Oct. 10.—A falai accident oc-curred Wednesday forenoon, resulting in the almost in-stant death of Mr. Daniel Thurber of Mendon, Mass. The up freight train had detached several of the rear cars while under full headway, the engine and forward cars keeping on to the upper switch. Mr. Thurber, having but one eye, did not see the detached portion, and stepped upon the track between the cars; four of them passed over him, cutting his body nearly in two. He was

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—To-day has been the gala day of the week at the fair. Outside of the retail trade business has been very generally suspended. The Merchants' Exchange was closed, and nearly all the citizens gave themselves up to enjoyment. Not less than 6,000 people visited the fair grounds during the day, and there was no time during the exhibitions in the ring when there were less than 10,000 people in the ample. ing of the 1st inst., have already been received. The | theater.